

American



Farmer,

AND SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS OF THE DAY.

"O FORTUNATOS NIMIUM SUA SI BONA NORINT
"AGRICOLAS." Virg.

Vol. V.—New Series.

BALTIMORE, MD. AUG. 2, 1843.

No. 11

TERMS—The "AMERICAN FARMER" is published every Wednesday at \$2.50 per ann., in advance, or \$3 if not paid within 6 months. 5 copies for one year for \$10. ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding 16 lines inserted three times for \$1 and 25cents for each additional insertion—larger ones in proportion. Communications and letters to be directed to SAMUEL SANDS, publisher, corner of Baltimore & North sts.

FRENCH TOBACCO TRADE.

The Paris correspondent of the National Intelligencer gives the following explanation and views with respect to the tobacco trade of France, which will be doubtless interesting to our numerous patrons among the growers of this great staple.

"Many particulars of the recent Report of the Director of the Tobacco administrative (*régie*) deserve notice for your readers. The preliminary statements fill seventeen quarto pages. Five only of the eighty-six departments of France yield the plant. There are ten Royal establishments for the whole quantity, domestic and foreign, manufactured, of which considerably the greater part is foreign, chiefly American. Of forty-five million pounds in leaf, procured by the Administration in 1841, twenty-six were exotic. About thirty-six millions are worked up annually; thirty-three for smoking and snuffing. The mean cost of the leaf to the Government is a franc and nine sous per *kilogramme*, two pounds; it sells at nearly six francs. Last year the profit for the treasury was seventy-four millions of francs. The tax is paid without a murmur, saith the report; it may be regretted that the poorer classes do not spend their earnings on an article more nutritious or useful, but the State, adds the official oracle, has a right to draw as much as possible from the source of revenue, voluntary and easy. Besides three hundred and fifty persons employed in the culture and the offices, and twenty-nine thousand venders licensed and ruled by the Government, there are five thousand one hundred operatives in the factories. They are settled about each establishment; subjected to a strict discipline; well paid, and well treated in every respect; the children, averaging four hundred, receive religious instruction and elementary education. A large quantity of tobacco must be laid up for years to give the best product and answer the constantly growing demand. The proper amount in store should be of value nearly fifty millions of francs, which the National Treasury alone could cover. The Administration had undertaken the manufacture of *cigars* and *cigarettes* to supersede those of Havana and Manilla. A class of youth educated at the Polytechnic school is draughted for superintendence or agency in all the processes of the establishments. Science and art are combined so that the French product may obtain and deserve the highest repute. The process for the *cigarettes* is described. The strictness or exigency of the French *Régie* is stated to be so well understood in America, with regard to quality, that, when the tobaccos there, after public and official inspection, are classed, the first and dearest qualities are always designated under the title *French tobaccos*. The plant, observes the report, has become a necessary of life in France, Germany, Holland, Belgium, Spain, and Great Britain; it is no longer a mere habit or fashion, any more than tea in England. The consumption of it must, therefore, be ever on the increase; its great and rapid advance in France proves the general allegation. The tobacco manufacture is found to be a healthy employment; phthisical cases are extremely rare in the French establishments; they are sometimes cured by the atmosphere. In other branches of industry consumption carries off one-fourth of the laborers; it is more destructive than the plague or the worst of epidemics. The government medi-

tates the extension of the tobacco culture in France; the districts that afford the best quality are cited: a century and a half ago the province of Guyenne was renowned for its leaf; the culture is to be pursued and specially favored in Corsica and Algeria, where the growth may be rendered excellent, and perfectly adapted to the French manufacture: agents have been sent thither to superintend the culture and crop; a supply is expected that will cover the annual deficit of the French growth.

It is the text of the Tobacco report which I quoted to you above, that the impost is paid without a murmur. This is not quite exact. There are not seditious refusals nor popular riots, but the journals repeat circumstantial complaints of the abuses attending the monopoly. The exclusive, rigidly maintained, and enforced right to buy and sell a necessary of life to the amount of so many millions of dollars, for a population of thirty-four millions, cannot but involve oppression and mal-practice. The profits of the Government—excessive in themselves—imply a general wrong. The *Régie* is charged with purchasing inferior material, compelling consumers to absorb the "old stuffs" before the new contents of the stores are let out, and employing other expedients of gain which exclusive power and certain impunity and the "one interest" of the Treasury almost necessarily induce. It is argued that free competition in the purchase and manufacture would assure cheaper and better products, and might ere long yield a larger revenue to the Government. Your tobacco-growers have not fair play in the European markets, and something may be done for them where they suffer by tariffs alone; but the reasonings and dispositions of the Ministers and Chambers in France preclude all expectation of the relinquishment, or any important modification, of the monopoly."

From the New Orleans Tropic.

HYDROPHOBIA.

A friend in this city has furnished us with the following letter from one of the most capable physicians in the State which we gladly publish. At this season of the year, when rabid animals are most frequent, it will be found exceedingly interesting by our readers generally.

IBERVILLE, May 29, 1843.

DEAR SIR: Immediately on the receipt of your letter of the 27th instant, you will perceive that I sat down to answer that part of it which relates to hydrophobia. All that is absolutely necessary to be known on the subject is comprised in the following very few words, viz. that there is no earthly remedy as yet discovered for the cure of the disease when completely developed. The vinegar cure that I have lately seen published I consider as extremely problematical, yet I would try it in case of necessity. But there is a most certain preventive cure, and one within the reach of every person, i. e. to examine the under part of the tongue daily for a considerable length of time, and if little watery lumps, blisters, or pustules appear, to open them and discharge the matter; continuing this operation as long as fresh ones appear. This is all that is necessary to prevent the disease from taking place. But to draw the attention of readers and to induce them to lay aside their incredulity, I shall, as you request, give you a transcript from my medical notes. After all, newspaper communications are but slightly appreciated and do but little good. As an instance, many years ago I wrote in the *Baton Rouge Gazette* on this very subject, and to the same effect, and more recently in the *Bulletin*, and all the notice that I know to be taken of either was by a flesh cutter in the latter paper stating that excision was the only cure! Now I take no credit for any discovery on this subject, but only as the first person in America noticing and trying

to make the treatment generally known—for every person ought to know it. Every man cannot be a doctor, but any man or woman can prevent the hydrophobia from taking place, and information on this and similar subjects cannot be too widely spread or made known.

Copy from my Notes—Hydrophobia.

The virus of rabid animals is slower in circulating through the system than any other poison, and out of twenty persons bitten, perhaps not more than one will receive the infection, which is communicated by the slimy matter on the teeth, which matter must be inserted in the wound in order to communicate the disease. Externally it does no harm. The reason of so large a proportion of bitten animals escaping is, that rabid animals bite at every bush or other substance coming in their way, by which means the teeth are divested of the poisonous matter, and a wound made in such case is no worse than one made by a sound animal; nay, when the poison is received the wound appears to heal more readily and kindly. A wound received through thick clothing is not so dangerous as one inflicted on the naked skin, for the most obvious reason, the clothing divesting the teeth of its poison. The poison is secreted from the salivary glands; this, falling on the teeth, is inserted by them in the wound made in the act of biting.

I do not believe that one solitary cure has ever been made on a subject where the disease was completely developed. Possibly it might be arrested if, the instant the symptoms appeared, the largest admissible dose of corrosive sublimate were administered, say two grains, in a spoonful of spirits, giving next day a dose of salts, repeating each of these doses three times in six days, each every other day. Excision cannot with safety be performed except by a surgeon, and to have any good effect it must be promptly done, and then we wound, lacerate, and cripple twenty persons to save one; and, after all, it is a mere preventive cure which may be effected by any person in a much easier and safer way, as you will presently see.

Any person receiving the virus, will evince it, sooner or later, and always before any symptoms of madness occur, by little pustules rising on the under part of the tongue, generally in six or nine days, but sometimes later. The pustules contain the hydrophobic poison; they are to be opened with a sharp pointed instrument, and the matter spit out; they are too tough to break of themselves, and if not opened and discharged the matter will be reabsorbed, and it is the reabsorption which causes the dreadful disease. This, then, is the grand thing you have to do; examine the tongue of the bitten person two or three times a day, and as soon as any pustules are discovered, open them, and make the person spit out the matter, washing the mouth afterwards with salt and water. This I consider as all that is necessary to be done; but as the complaint is so dreadful a one, and to impress more fully on your mind the safety and necessity of this precaution, I shall go on to state all that is important from a lecture of Professor Marochitti, of Moscow, before the Medico Physical Society of that city in 1820, and also particulars of a case treated by myself. I was apprised of this preventive method of cure forty odd years ago, and mentioned it to numerous doctors and others long before I saw any mention of Doctor Marochitti's lecture. I feel glad, however, of the sanction of his great name.

The Doctor sets out by stating, according to the generally received opinion among medical men, that the salivary glands are the seat of the disease. He then proceeds to state:

1st. That if several persons are bitten by the same rabid animal, the first bitten has more violent symptoms than the second, &c.

2d. That the hydrophobic virus does not always reside in the same rabid animal. It gathers there only at the end of a certain time, the bite in the mean time not being venomous.

3d. That the hydrophobic virus does not, like the pestilential miasma, lose its intensity by being communicated from one body to another, but always acts in proportion to the quantity of matter communicated.

4th. That the matter does not continue in the wounds, but is carried in full force to a certain part of the body, to be hereafter described.

5th. That there is but one way to prevent the appearance of hydrophobia, and that is to evacuate the hydrophobic virus when it appears.

6th. That hydrophobic virus is conveyed after a bite inflicted by a rabid animal to the sublingual glands, where it is temporarily detained, forming tumors of unequal size, containing fluid humor, which is the hydrophobic poison.

7th. That the time cannot be exactly ascertained when the tumors will show themselves, and if the matter is not evacuated from them in twenty-four hours, it disappears by reabsorption, leaving no trace of pre-existence; the symptoms of hydrophobia then appear, and death, in all its appalling forms, is the consequence.

8th. That when a person has been bitten by a rabid animal the lower part of the tongue should be examined once or twice a day for six or eight weeks; if at the end of that time there is no appearance of those swellings, the individual need have no fear of hydrophobia; but if during these examinations tumors appear, they should be instantly thoroughly opened with a sharp lancet, and from the incisions thus made some drops of sanious lymph, a little greenish in hue, will flow, which the patient must spit out; when this is well over, the mouth should be washed with a decoction of *Genista Latiolinctoria*, (Dias Broom,) which, indeed, should be drank throughout the whole period that the patient is under examination.

The Doctor proceeds to establish these positions by his own practice, in various places, and on numerous persons.

My own Case.

On the 9th of February, 1832, a negro woman belonging to my then neighbor, Simon Le Blanc, was bitten by a mad dog. On the 11th I was called to see her. I found three incisions, from half an inch to an inch and a half in depth, on the lower part of the calf of the leg. I applied lunar caustic and toasted prickly pear leaves to the wound.

12th.—Opened the wounds, which I found were healing up, and syringed with strong lye; applied the caustic again, and then the prickly pear poultice; gave six doses of calomel, of six grains each, one to be taken every night, with a quarter of a grain of opium in each; also mercurial ointment, to be rubbed three or four times on the thighs; advised acidulated drinks. No symptoms of infection or pain, except from the syringing of the wounds with lye.

13th and 14th.—Same as yesterday.

15th.—Difficulty of swallowing; eat no breakfast; complains of pain in the bitten leg; suffered last night with pain in the bowels, called by her mistress colic. Gave gargles of Cayenne pepper and salt, with solution of alum, in consequence of inflammation and swelling of the palate; startling as if she feared danger from some person or animal. At 11 o'clock more tranquil; ate and drank. At this hour discovered seven pustules under the tongue, being six days from the infliction of the bite. Six discharged water; washed her mouth with strong salt and water; applied mercurial ointment to the wound; no opium. Treatment as before.

16th.—Considerable saliva about the tongue; elongation and inflammation of the palate; soreness under the chin, but no perceptible swelling; wounds discharge a liquid which turns the ointment of a whitish color; they bleed a little on dressing. Opened the pustules and had her mouth washed as yesterday. Left rhubarb and salts, either of which to be given in case of costiveness.

17th, 18th, and 19th.—Attended twice a day, opening the pustules as often. They continued to appear for some time after this, but the woman opened them herself.

When this woman was bitten the dog was not known to be mad; but immediately afterwards showed unequivocal symptoms of madness. She was bitten before any of the saliva was scrubbed from the dog's teeth, and on her bare leg. I feel certain that every other means of cure would have proved futile and of no effect, had it not been for opening the pustules which contained the hydro-

phobic virus, discharging it, and thereby preventing reabsorption, and that nothing else done was of any benefit to the patient. I again repeat that I consider this operation as being all that is necessary; but being my first and only case, and at the time not having the sanction of Doctor Marochitti's authority, I felt rather afraid to trust to it alone. My first intimation of this mode of cure was derived from the publication of an English gentleman, forty odd years ago, in an English magazine. He had recently been in Tartary, where mad dogs were very common, and states that the people feel no dread of them, as they all know the preventive method of cure, and have the fullest confidence in its efficacy. At the time I read this I was composing a medical note book, but before I copied it into another, the name of this gentleman became obliterated. From the same gentleman I derive my knowledge of the wonderful virtues of what the Tartars call *Koumis*, in the treatment of consumption. His sister would have died of that disease but for this remedy. I am not surprised at the faculty not noticing these communications, for the gentleman was no doctor, but at the same time he was very far from being a quack. What reason, however, can be assigned for so little notice being taken of Doctor Marochitti's publication on that dreadful disease, hydrophobia, almost universally considered as incurable? He is one of the greatest among the faculty, and certainly ought to command their notice and respect. His communication, I presume, is published in most of our periodical medical works. I obtained from Doctor Drake's Western Journal. Yours truly.

From the American Agriculturist.

SOUTHERN CALENDAR FOR JULY.

As a general rule for the past 12 years, I have been able to give my cotton crop its last working this month, some seasons the weeds being too large to work with plows without material injury even before the 10th.

You will find the cotton-plant to retain its fruit, the bolls, from the time of forms being first made, which is the future bloom and bowl in embryo, by being stirred frequently, preventing in some degree the changes of nourishment to the plant, which causes their dropping; and I think deep plowing early in the season will be a prime aid in this thing. I therefore run my surface plows and cultivator, &c., as late as I can, and not to injure the plant, by breaking its limbs. If weeds and grass should spring up after this, there will be much gain to the succeeding crop, to cut them out with the hoe, in order to prevent their seeding.

The blades from the early planted corn can be stripped now for fodder—better to lose a portion than pull too early. Let the shuck or husk on the ear change from the green to the whitish cast, then tie a handful or so to itself, and thrust the end of the tie between the ear and stalk—I object to breaking down the corn stalk. This will require more time to strip the blades, but in the end you will gain, as it can be got in sooner if a rain threatens or if caught in a rain, it is not injured so much. Cure it well before stacking, same as pursued with oats. Late corn will need plowing now, plant peas also in it, even if you have a good stand of pumpkins, they will repay cost of seed by their benefit alone as manure.

The late plantings of potato drawings, and the plantings of vines, will require plowing and drawing up with the hoe; continue to plant out vines. If not ground enough in your potato patch, bed up ridges in your old corn, two furrows will do to plant on, which will not materially injure the corn, and can be added to, on the first working; or plow up a choice piece of the stubble ground. Your crop of corn being entirely out of your way, or nearly so, you can devote a few days to planting vines, and if the season be at all favorable, the work will be well repaid, in the feed alone for stock.

Millet grass must be cut when just turning, if for feeding, and treated as recommended for oats. Have a good substantial grass-knife made in a home shop; it will be worth half a dozen of the thin, light things sold at stores, for this purpose any how.

You can not possibly expend a few days' labor to a greater advantage, if your crop will admit of it, than in grubbing up small growth, cutting down saplings, and deadening greens for a calf-pasture, to be sown in September or October in rye, without ploughing even, if you cannot plough it, the fall of leaves will cover it, so as to bring it up and give you a fine bite all winter. You may need more water; if so, dig a ditch across a hollow, some 3 feet deep, throw the earth below, then commence above

and dig out the earth, and fill up the ditch, leaving no roots, &c., in the earth; continue digging until of a desirable size, and the embankment be some 4 or 5 feet high, and 5 to 7 feet wide on the top; if the hollow receives much water, dig at one or both ends a ditch about a foot below the level of the dam, wide enough to carry off all water that may fall after the pool be full, and to empty some 10 feet below the embankment. This will protect the embankment from blowing up; it will not retain water well under a year or two, unless the bottom and lower side be puddled, or frogs be fed on it, when little wet.

Make it a part of your regular business, at this season of the year, to gather leaves from the woods, swamp earth and mud into cow and horse lots, gather the manure from lots and stables, place it in your pen or sink, and on it scrapings from wood-piles, &c., which should have a shelter to protect from sun and rain, or it might be well to haul a part of this on the piece of ground designed for turneps, but do something at it. Prepare your turnep-patch, either old ground by manuring high and ploughing, or a piece of new ground. The cotton-picking season is now rapidly approaching; prepare baskets and sacks to pick in all leisure time, especially on wet days. Top cotton the last of this month. There is no doubt but that it is advantageous on rich land, and as to thin land, a planter of 30 years standing, who then worked 250 hands, assured me it would be time well spent on any land. Either pinch off the tender top part of the plants, or cut off with a knife.

M. W. PHILPS.

From the Boston Cultivator.

MAKING BUTTER.

So great is the difference in making butter that there is a difference of one half in the price of it in the market; some lots selling at 10 cents per pound, others at 20, sometimes some lots at 12 1-2, while others at 25. This shows the great importance of making butter in the best manner, that it may bring the highest price;—or when for one's use it may be of the finest quality. It costs no more to make good butter than to make poor. Then let every good housewife endeavor to excel in this laudable business. We occasionally furnish different modes of making butter and cheese, and it is very easy to try them and learn from experience which is the most successful.

Last fall we saw Dr James Bates of Norridgework, Me., a very intelligent farmer and correct observer, on his return from the State of New York, where he had observed the method of making butter in the best dairy district. We requested an account of the mode, which he furnished; but as it was late in the season, we thought to postpone its publication till spring, and somehow it was mislaid, but now here it is:

Mr. Editor:—Business led me to visit Goshen and Minisink, Orange county, N. Y., in my late journey to that State, and knowing that it was noted throughout the Union for a superior butter making country, I determined to learn every part of the process. I was surprised to find that after the milk is strained, every part of the process differs from ours.

First, the keeping of the cows, especially in winter, is somewhat peculiar. When the land is laid down to grass, six quarts of *Southern* clover, and as much herds-grass or Timothy is sowed on an acre.—This ensures generally a very thick growth of rich pasture or mowing land. They prefer the *Southern* clover because it is smaller than ours, and has the advantage, in that the second crop of the season is well seeded, and is the one from which the seed is gathered.

I am convinced from what I saw that on an average not more than one half the quantity of grass seed is sown in Maine which should be.

They feed their clover hay to cows, and I was surprised to see how green they put it in the barn. They say they wish it to be fermented.

I visited Gen. Wickomb's yard in Goshen, where I saw 40 cows; all, or nearly all, grade animals of the Durham short horned breed. Every cow has a separate stall, and outside door made of three upright boards with two open spaces three inches wide to admit air.

The barn is an L with a Southern aspect. Each door is numbered. In many of the yards I saw boxes for every four cows, made as follows: Four slit-work posts, five feet long, at each corner—four side boards 12 to 15 inches wide and six feet long, nailed on so that the lower edge is 20 inches from the ground, a bottom is laid over at this lower edge—from the top of each post there is a board about four feet long, coming down on the side board

like a brace and nailed to it—of course there are eight of these. This forms a place on each side for one animal to feed, and they cannot throw out the straw or hay which is all put in the box, when the cattle are fed in the yard.

I have been thus particular, because I do believe it an important arrangement.

Some raise the sugar beet for winter use.

Now for the butter making. The milk is strained in pans or oaken tubs holding two pails. Every thing is done in the cellar. The milk is not meddled with until it coagulates, when each day's, or each half day's milk is put in a churn with nearly an equal quantity of cold water in summer, and warm in autumn or winter, to bring it to the proper temperature, which is from 55 to 60 degrees of Fahrenheit.

The churn is made in the barrel form, of oak; hooped with iron, with a wooden hoop three inches wide at top, in which the cover rests. For six to ten cows the churn should hold 30 gallons—and in that proportion for a larger number. I believe they rarely exceed two barrels, as in large dairies they prefer to churn several times a day, to the use of larger vessels.

Churning is never done by hand except for a single cow.

In small dairies it is done by a dog or sheep, on an inclined wheel, propelling the dash by very simple gearing. Those larger have horse or water power. The motion can be communicated to the shaft and arm, elevating and depressing the dash a convenient distance from the moving power, by two wires. For a dog or a sheep (the latter is preferred, both for economy and efficacy) a wheel 8 feet in diameter, is inclined about 22 deg. with the horizon, on which the animal is placed, having cleats nailed on to prevent his slipping. No other harness is required than a strap around the neck. His weight is sufficient to move the machine. On the upper side of this wheel is fastened a cast iron cog wheel or circular ratchet, 3 feet in diameter, which carries a pinion and crank. The wheel is often out door—sometimes in the cellar. It may be in a barn or shed and the motion communicated by wires, as before stated.

When the butter begins to curdle, as it is called, all is washed down with another pail of water, and the motion continued till the butter gathers. Let it be remembered, *the butter is never touched with the hands*. All is done with a short ladle, the blade of which resembles in shape the clam shell, and is five inches across at the end. The handle is about five inches long.

The ladle and tray are always kept filled with cold water, when out of use, to prevent the butter from sticking to them.

The butter is worked and salted with the ladle in a tray. When it has stood long enough to have become firm, after salting, all the butter milk is worked out, and it is packed down solid in tubs of 40, or firkins of 80 lbs. If it cannot be made solid by the ladle, a pounder is used. When one churning is put down, a cloth is put on covered with salt. This is taken off at each addition and replaced, until the tub or firkin is almost full, when half an inch of strong brine is poured over the cloth. Salt is never left between the layers. They prefer blown to ground salt because it is finer and diffuses itself sooner and more perfectly through the mass—it requires a greater measure, but the same weight. A churn used daily is cleansed twice a week. The tubs are prepared of oak or ash, and when wet rubbed thoroughly with as much fine salt as will stick on the outside.

Butter thus made and cured will keep for years in a cool place and sells on an average fifty per cent higher than butter made in the usual way in our State.

Cows average from 150 to 200 pounds a year, and the butter milk is estimated to make 100 pounds of pork, which, when it brought 10 cents paid all the expenses of making butter, now only half. Some churn over the buttermilk after standing one day and pouring off the water. One man who had ten cows, told me he made all the butter used in his family in this way, and had twenty pounds on hand.

This letter may appear both too long and too minute. The subject is a most important one, and I insist on the truth of my assertion last winter, "that the same number of animals now kept, if the dairy were thus managed would produce in this State 200,000 dollars more than they now do."

Yours truly,

JAMES BATES.

BUSHES—THOROUGH CULTIVATION, &c. &c.

To persons having the bump of "order" tolerably developed, a farm overrun with bushes is an object viewed with melancholy disgust. It speaks of a mind deficient in energy, and destitute of those nobler attributes, which ought ever to characterize the owner of a New England farm. A homestead of fifty or a hundred acres, judiciously managed, will be found amply sufficient to gratify all the necessary wants and reasonable desires incident to a farmer in "humble life." But without the exercise of judgment and industry in its cultivation, each year will add to his "inconveniences," and each day behold him more abject than before.

It is curious, sometimes, to trace the progress of those evils, which, commencing in small inadvertencies, are suffered, by remissness and inattention, to expand until they involve the loss of happiness, and finally the overthrow and ruin of those by whom they are indulged. As in morals, one false step is almost sure to be succeeded by another, so in farming, a neglect of duties or the infraction of important principles, is an evil seldom found to occur singly. What is neglected to-day, will often be postponed to-morrow, and the bush that has grown one year, will in all probability, be suffered to grow the next; and so on till the field has become a copse, fit only for the resort of birds and beasts; destitute of all vegetable energy, and utterly unable to remunerate the owner for the cost of "carrying it on." New England presents many examples at this day of farms run out and families ruined, and it is a lamentable fact that, while hundreds and thousands of our yeomanry have been prostrated by the evils of intemperance, and other vices, others upon whom no such charge could be fixed, and whose situation in life was apparently all that the ambitious citizen of a free country could reasonably desire, have sunk as low, and experienced most if not all the miseries incident to a life of indolence and crime. We know of no country in which there exists more of involuntary—we had almost said, idiotic suffering, than in our own! Men with large farms, are with difficulty enabled to procure a livelihood. All their efforts are scarcely adequate to enable them to live from year to year; and this too in a country where all the products of industry meet with a ready sale, and where the numerous evils which so fatally paralyze the energies, and deaden the ambition of the laborer in monarchical states, are happily unknown. Throughout New England scarcely one farm in twenty is free from incumbrances. The product of the soil being insufficient for the owner's support, or rather we should say, perhaps, for the gratification of his *wants*—the only resource is to mortgage his farm; and this system having been once adopted, lets in upon him all the numerous evils of accumulating interest, litigation and final bankruptcy, with their invariable attendants—loss of ambition and self-respect. Nothing will sooner break down the energies, and prostrate the ambition of a sensitive and proud spirit, than a sense of indebtedness without ability to pay. Place a man on a farm of ten acres in Ireland—with a large family hanging upon him for support, with all the draw-backs of a high rental—church taxes, and the like, amounting annually, in the aggregate, to a sum exceeding the net income of the like quantity of land in this State, and he shall wring from the soil the wherewithal to make himself and those who depend upon his industry, more comfortable than the farmer who here owns his hundred acres, and to whom the evils of an exorbitant rental, and the other contingencies above mentioned, are unknown! It is true that the Irish peasant is a stranger to those luxuries and extravagancies of dress and education, which are so common among all classes here. The proprietorship of the soil too, is vested in the hands of men, who have found the advantages of an enlightened and thorough cultivation, and to whom science has imparted that most valuable of all human wisdom, the knowledge of adapting means to ends. A lax tenant—remiss in his duties and intent only in sapping the soil, would not be tolerated. In China, also, as well as in England, Germany, Wales and Holland, the same system of thorough cultivation prevails with the same success. In China, not a rod of land capable of cultivation, is permitted to remain unimproved. Even the hill-sides, and steep acclivities are trellised with vines, so that the entire surface of the country is represented by tourists, as presenting the appearance of a well cultivated and flourishing garden, abounding in all that can amuse the fancy or delight the eye. Are we wrong in asserting that the great evil with us is at present TOO MUCH LAND? We think not! We have now before

our mind's eye, a farm of fourteen acres from which more hay will be cut this season than from one in its vicinity—on the same geological formation, and of precisely similar soil—which contains upwards of forty. Nor are such cases by any means rare. The mystery is this;—while the owner of the fourteen acre lot has pursued a system of thorough cultivation, the proprietor of the other has been careless and improvident. One has grown independent—the other lives only from "day to day."—*Maine Cultivator*.

WHEAT DOES TURN TO CHESS.

BY F. SWEAT.

To the Editor of the *Prairie Farmer*: I saw in your third No. of the *Prairie Farmer* a communication saying that wheat does not turn to chess. I must disagree with the writer of the article. Some five years since I saw by the side of the fence a bunch of wheat and chess growing together. I had the curiosity to pull it up, and after washing the roots clean I examined the root, and found only one main root, from which shot up five stalks, two bearing wheat heads upon them and the other three chess. This was exhibited to hundreds, who all gave in that wheat and chess spring from the same root, or at least that wheat turned to chess. Where I found this it had the appearance of having been bitten off by something, at which place there seemed to be a large quantity of chess, while the other part of the wheat was clear from it. From this I am led to believe that where wheat has got so far advanced as to form the stalk, and the stalk is then destroyed, it will grow up chess.

Peoria, Ill., 17th March 1842.

Prairie Farm.

WHEAT AND CHESS.—As the question whether wheat becomes chess is a matter of vigorous debate, pro and con, we give the result of an experiment made by Newton Crawford, Esq. of Winnebago county, several years ago, and detailed to us by him. He had a piece of ground, on which no wheat had been grown, which he could flood at pleasure. He made three beds, which he sowed with perfectly clean wheat, selecting the seed by hand, one by one. One bed he let entirely alone after sowing; another he flooded with water, letting it off when he found it likely to draw out the wheat, and continued to do so all the spring and early part of summer. The third bed he fed down with some pet sheep, and continued to do so frequently, taking care to let them trample it down as much as possible. The result was, that the two beds whose growth he retarded by water and feeding, produced but little wheat, and some of it but half ripe; but the production of the three beds, as far as there was any production at all, was wheat, and wheat only—not a spire of chess appearing in the whole.

This experiment is only of a negative character, 'tis true: still, as those who believe wheat turns to chess allege that flooding and breaking the stalks are the principal agencies by which the change is effected, there is a pertinency in the experiment as far as it goes.—*Prairie Farmer*.

Simple and Economical Plow.—Mr. Rouse has introduced a plow, which, if it can do half what he promises, will prove the most useful and perfect thing of the kind yet known. It is thus described: The share may be deepened, or flattened, to or from the land in an instant without stopping the horses, or the plowman's hand being taken off the plow; that it will go with or without a ground, with or without wheels, with a wood breast for turnep and summer land, and with any shaped iron breast that may be required or preferred; that it requires no sledge for its removal from place to place; that the coulter may be moved six ways, by a movement effected in an instant, and so firm that no horse can move it; that the furrow can be taken any width and any depth, up-hill or down-hill, with equal facility; that it will be less expensive to the farmer and more easy to the laborer than any plow yet made, the whole construction being so simple as to be kept in repair at less cost than other plows.—*English Paper*.

Great Calf.—We saw recently in the town of Windham, Cumberland County, a calf raised by an inhabitant of that town, which, at the age of thirteen weeks, weighed four hundred and thirty pounds! This calf is supposed to have some English blood in his veins, but what proportion is not known. Old Kennebec must rise early to beat this.—*Maine Cultivator*.

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY SAMUEL SANDS.

WORK FOR AUGUST.

It is gratifying to us, on taking up our pen to note the labors of this month, to be able to congratulate our agricultural brethren upon the character of the harvests, which are now mostly secured. Unless we have been greatly deceived by the accounts we have received from all quarters of our country, the crops of *Wheat, Rye, Oats, Barley* and *Grasses* have been unusually abundant, and the grain—the wheat in particular, of excellent quality. Here and there the winter frosts, or, perhaps, more properly speaking, the alternations of freezing and thawing of winter and spring, and the Rust, have tended to decrease the yields in many situations of both wheat and rye; but comparing the reported aggregate products of the whole country of the present season, with those of former years, we think that it may be very safely assumed as a fact, that the crops enumerated are more abundant, and of better quality, than they have been for many years. This is a pleasing view of agricultural prospects, one which should and doubtless will impress the recipients of the bounties of providence with sentiments of gratitude, as without the extension of this divine care over us, the preparation of the soil, the sowing of the seed and the nurturing and protection of the plants would have proved vain and illusory. With grateful hearts for favors bestowed, let us press onwards in our labors upon the crops not yet matured, and endeavor to deserve a continuance of those smiles which have so signally rewarded our past toils, so that the fruition of our remaining hopes and aspirations may be realized in the spirit of mercy recompensing merit, as the consciousness of deserving adds infinitely to the appreciation of successful enterprise.

Passing from these reflections, which the occasion presented to our mind as appropriate and called for, let us inquire what requires our farther attention

ON THE FARM.

Harvesting.—Long before our paper shall have reached even our nearest patrons, we trust that the harvesting will have been completed, except perhaps that of the late sown Oats; with respect to which we have but a remark or two to make. It should be the object of the grower to cut them before they get dead ripe, and cure them with as little exposure to the weather as possible, as by such process the grain is whiter, consequently more slightly and saleable, less is lost by shattering and the straw more acceptable and nourishing to the stock.

Timothy.—Timothy meadows would be greatly improved by having a top dressing of either ashes, compost or well rotted manure spread over them, harrowed in and rolled.

Sowing Timothy Seed.—The earlier timothy seed is sown this month the greater certainty will there be of its vegetating, and withstanding the winter well. We need not tell you, that the ground wherein it may be sown should be either naturally rich, or made so by plenty of manure, as you are aware that it is folly to expect a good sward of grass unless there is food in the soil for it to feed on. In the preparation of your ground be careful to have it ploughed deep and the furrow slices turned over flat. That done, let your next care be to have it harrowed until the tilth is perfectly fine. In sowing be not sparing of your seed, as should you fail to put in a sufficiency to fill your ground with grass plants, weeds will spring up to foul and depreciate the quality of your hay. The custom of many is to *bush* in their grass seeds; this practice we think a bad one, as our experience tells us that covering the seed with a light harrow is preferable, inasmuch as it ensures much more regularity, besides certainty in the burying of the seed. With respect to the *quantity* of seed we confess ourselves to be the advocate of liberal seeding.

Custom, which is prescriptive, allots a peck of timothy seed to the acre; we would prefer a peck and a half, which last quantity we believe not to be too much, for we are certain that both the quantity and quality of the hay is the better from a heavy sowing.

Briars, Bushes, Weeds, and Shrubs.—If your fields, pastures, meadows or fence sides are infested with any of these enemies of cleanly culture, be sure to have them cut down this month, put into piles, and as soon as dry enough, have them burnt.

Thrashing.—As soon as you can spare the time set to work with determined spirit and watchful eyes and get your grain of all kinds thrashed out. Attend to it yourself and see that no grain is wasted, and that the straw is securely stacked or stowed away. Before storing your grain, be careful to have your granary thoroughly washed with *ley* all over, and the walls whitewashed; this precaution may preserve you from the weevil. It would be better too, to sprinkle lime over the floor before putting in the grain, and be sure that you leave no opening for the ingress of the rats, as a full grown rat will destroy a gill of wheat in a single night, without the least inconvenience to the digestive organs of his stomach.

Draining & Ditching.—This is an excellent month to carry on these operations, and if you have any grounds that you cultivate, which may be too retentive of water, have them relieved by these means, as you may rest assured that by such relief you will add fully twenty five per cent to their value, besides making them much easier to work.

Turnips.—Get in your fall turnips forthwith, as every day's delay now, adds to the risk of being too late.

Potatoes.—If you have not already given your late potatoes their last working do so forthwith; and be sure to lay them by clean of weeds, and that the top of the furrows be left as flat as possible.

Buckwheat.—This grain may be sown up to the 10th of this month either for gain or for ploughing in as manure; but should not be delayed beyond that period. If you have a field that you would like to put in wheat, but are fearful of doing so lest the soil is too thin, sow on it per acre a bushel of buckwheat, harrow that in, then sow thereon a bushel of plaster, per acre, and roll your ground; when the buckwheat begins to blossom, plough it in as deep as you can, so as to bury every blade of it, then harrow it and sow thereon 10 bushels of lime to the acre and 2 bushels of wheat, and we will ensure you as good a crop as your neighbor upon much better ground, provided you finish your seeding by a good rolling, so as to make the earth compact. Nor will a field thus prepared fail to bring a luxuriant growth of clover, provided you sow the seed thereon next spring and harrow and roll it in.

Stubble Fields.—Have all your stubble fields dressed with plaster at the rate of a bushel to the acre. Whether they have been seeded to grass or not it will prove beneficial.

Fallowing.—Get all your grounds intended for fall grain ploughed up as speedily as possible, taking care to get that allotted for Rye ready first, as the earlier in September you get that grain in the better will it be; nor would we be content to sow it without spreading over every acre of the ground a bushel of plaster. With regard to the *time of sowing Wheat* we are persuaded that most farmers delay that operation until it is too late. It is our opinion that every one should begin to seed from the 15th to the 20th of September. This would give the wheat plants time to get *well and strongly* rooted in the earth before the freezing of the ground in the fall, and thus serve to prevent the loss by freezing out. The only difficulty to result from early sowing is the fall attack of the Hessian Fly, but we think this may be obviated by watching the plants and rolling when the insect is in its chrysalis

state; but even if this should not prove a *remedy*, the advantages to be derived by earlier ripening and consequent avoidance of the rust, would more than compensate for the hazards of the fly in the fall.

Sheep.—As this is one of the months in which the fly deposits its eggs in the nostrils of the sheep which produce the disease called worms in the head, and which destroy so many of these useful animals, we would advise you to avail yourself of a very simple and cheap remedy, one which we have often recommended and will here repeat. It is this: for every sheep, place in a trough, once a week, for five or six weeks, a gill of salt and as much tar. Place the tar on the bottom of the trough and spread the salt over it. In eating the salt the sheep will smear their noses with the tar, and thus secure themselves against the fly, as the aroma of the tar is repulsive to his organs of scent. Besides protecting the animals against their insect enemies, the tar will act medicinally, and impart constitutional vigor to your sheep. But unless you intend to repeat the precaution *weekly*, don't attempt it at all, because in its repetition the security of the measure rests, and it would be but a mockery to do it once, and then ascribe its failure to save your sheep to the want of efficacy, when, in fact, your *own* neglect should be wholly chargeable with it. If you undertake to do a thing, do it as it ought to be done, and not by halves and quarters. If it is worthy of being done at all, it is worthy of being well done. We are of this faith: that whether a man be engaged in winning the smiles of a lovely woman, or farming, he should give to the object of his pursuit his whole heart, as nothing less than that should, or will, answer in either case.

Heifers.—All 2 year old heifers intended for milch cows should now be *served*, and in selecting a bull have a due regard to the improvement of their progeny. It takes no more to raise a good calf than an indifferent one.

Milch Cows.—When the pastures get thin, provide your cows with good succulent food of some kind, so that they may neither fall off in flesh nor milk.

Clover Stubbles.—As soon as you have cut your second crop of clover, sow a bushel of plaster to the acre: do this whether you mean to plough it up this fall or next spring, or not until the next year. In either case it will benefit your land.

Barn Yards, Cow pens and Hog pens.—Have these covered with loam and leaves from the woods, or mould of any kind, a foot deep, as your stock will convert every cubit foot of it into good manure before next spring. Don't say you have not got time to do it, but resolve that it shall be done, and the possession of the time will be an easy matter. For a farmer to say that he *has not time to provide food* for his crops, is a language which we do not comprehend; and our opinion is, that every man engaged in farming should teach every one about him to forget the meaning of the terms.

Late Corn.—If you have any late corn that has not been laid by, dash into it with your Cultivators before the crow leaves his roost to-morrow morning and give it a thorough working. Let careful hoemen follow the cultivators and cut up every blade of grass or weed, so that it may be left as clean as a cambric kerchief just from the hands of an adroit laundress.

As we have given a pretty searching investigation to the affairs of the farm, suppose we step

INTO THE GARDEN.

We see that your excellent lady has been vigilant in this department, and left little for either of us to do, but still we may discern something that has escaped her truthful eyes. Look sharp. See this bed of

Strawberries.—The gardener has been remiss; he has not cleaned off the weeds nor runners, and both should be done without delay; the ground should also receive a dressing of a compost of well rotted manure and ashes, which should be worked in with a small garden hoe.

Should you design to increase your strawberries, let the runners be carefully separated from the vines and planted out in a bed, which we need scarce add should be well manured and as well prepared. A wet season should be selected for transplanting, and the plants should be watered thoroughly every evening just before sun set until they take root and grow, or, at least, until a good soaking rain comes and relieves your watering pot.

Asparagus Beds.—These must be cleaned, top-dressed and have the manure dug in. After that is done strew salt over the bed.

Cabbages.—Keep your plants that are in, well stirred and clean, and plant out your remaining plants without delay.

Celery.—Get your celery beds ready and avail yourself of the first rain to set out your plants.

Radishes, Lettuce, and small Sallading, may all be sown now.

Beans and Peas—You may still sow these either for table use or for pickles.

Brussels' Sprouts—Be sure to sow a goodly sized bed of these delicious sprouts for spring use next year.

Early Yorks.—If you desire to secure a supply of these excellent vegetables for early use next summer, sow some seed now, and when the time arrives to plant them out, we will tell you how to manage them. Be sure to sow the seed, as your attention now to this duty will secure your family a supply of this delicious vegetable.

Fruit Trees.—If you have not done so, wash the trunks with a solution of potash, or paint them with soft soap and sulphur, as we have heretofore directed you.

As it is getting dark and we see but indifferently well by twilight, with your leave, we'll close our conversation for the present, by wishing you good bye.

RAIN.—On Sunday afternoon, we had a heavy fall of rain, which continued with little intermission until about Monday noon—much to the gratification of the farmer, no doubt, whose corn ground had become pretty well baked from the intense heat of the sun for a week before, which the hottest weather of the season.

IMPORTANT FACT FOR AGRICULTURISTS.—The following interesting fact is mentioned in *Johnson's* 14th lecture on the applications of Chemistry and Geology to Agriculture:

"In consequence of the *drainage* which has taken place in the parish of *Peterhead*, in *Aberdeenshire*, during the last 20 years, the crops *arrive at maturity* ten or fourteen days sooner than they formerly did; and the same is true to a still greater extent in many other localities."

In noticing this fact, we will take occasion to say, that we would be obliged to our friend *Minor* for the use of his cuts in the article upon *Drainage*, as we intend to give it with a view of proving to our readers that they should each buy a copy of the edition of *Johnston's* lectures which he has just published.

Our friend *Dr. Smith*, will find that our correspondent "*Young*" makes an earnest appeal to him for information, upon a subject of general interest, and we indulge the hope that he will, in that spirit of courtesy so peculiar to the Doctor, gratify a curiosity excited by the fact detailed in his interesting communication to the New York State Agricultural Society; as the success of the skilful farmer to whom he alludes, must be the result of well defined and happily carried out principles of agriculture.

For the American Farmer.

To *Dr. G. B. Smith*.—Dear Sir,—I have read your essay to the New York State Agricultural Society, on "*Maryland and her Agriculture*," and in the close of the essay, you say that you know one farmer who "*always*" makes good crops. I am exceedingly desirous of knowing something more about that farmer, and about his system of farming, to begin at the beginning and go through to the end.

Presuming that the beginning is his *manure heap*, what kind does he use?—how much does he apply to the acre? Not cords or loads, but how many bushels, that is comestible, to what crops is it applied?—the mode of application? This last I esteem to be an important question, because I know one systematic farmer who applies forty-nine

loads of barn-yard manure to the acre, and yet I would not be satisfied with his crops, if I put but one-fourth the quantity on. His error, I think, lies in his mode of application. I am but a young farmer; however, and may be mistaken; hence the above queries to you, in relation to that farmer who *always* makes good crops. Being young, I am wedded to no system, but if I can attain to his who *always* makes good crops, I shall feel that I am following the best system in the best manner.

There are other questions which will readily suggest themselves to your own mind, and I have endeavored to cover up in the phrase "begin at the beginning and go through to the end," that I should like to have answered, in reference to this farmer. And now, dear sir, will you comply? Will what I have stated about myself be a sufficient inducement? Methinks I hear you respond, I will. Hoping that such may be the case, I shall anxiously look for your communication in the columns of the American Farmer, that old farmers may be instructed and benefitted as well as

YOUNG.

Baltimore county, July 25th, 1843.

To the Editor of the American Farmer.

I should like you to give your reasons why you prefer that grasses should be mowed as soon as they are in flower? Our experience suggests that cutting should be delayed until it is so near ripe as not to scatter. Our grass is the "herds," or as it is called with you, the "red top."

Your's, very respectfully,
H. A. L.
Pittsboro', N. C., July 5th, 1843.

Reply by the Editor of the American Farmer.

In reply to the inquiry of our correspondent, we have to state that our reasons are two-fold—first, that cattle relish the grass better, and secondly, that the soil continues longer in heart, inasmuch as prior to the formation of the seed a larger portion of the nutriment of the plant is derived from the atmosphere, whereas, after the commencement of the development of the seed, the major portion of the sustenance is abstracted from the soil, thus depriving it of its fertility without contributing to quantity in the weight of the hay. It is fair, however, to state that grass cut after the seed is ripe, or partially so, is more nutritious than that which is cut when just in flower.

BOMMER'S MANURE.—Bommer's method is recommended for enabling the farmer to have his manure when and where he wants it, as well as for the speedy conversion of all vegetable matter into manure, and thus avoiding the great loss from evaporation, &c.

The *Richmond Enquirer* of Wednesday has the following: "The spirit of improvement is in motion all around our city. On Friday last, we were on a short and agreeable excursion (to the Agricultural Dining Club,) at the farm of Mr. Shields, within two miles of the City, [whose residence is one of the most peaceful, sequestered and pleasant any where to be met with in this region. Nature and good taste have made it a retreat to be admired, if not coveted.] The farm was clothed with verdure—corn, herds grass in purple bloom, clover—drainage, reclaiming land, &c., going on. But we were invited over to his neighbor's, Mr. Bridges, where we saw a compost bed in preparation, made according to the prescription of Mr. Bommer. It was composed of green vegetables, dry leaves gathered in heaps from the woods, and matters and things in general—watered ever and anon by foul water containing the chemical ingredients. The fermentation, generation of heat, &c., did not appear to have commenced, but in the course of four weeks, it is expected that the 'charm would be complete,' and that the process would convert a large mass of vegetable and animal matter into a manure heap, which, if left to itself, and the mutual progress of dissolution and decay, would have taken a year to mature, and then, not half as well done—not half as ripe for the purposes of agriculture, as this artificial process.—But the results will hereafter be duly reported."

We refer the reader to the advertisement of Messrs. Abbutt & Co. on our last page, for the particulars of prices, &c. for the right to use the Bommer process of making manure, noticed above—an error occurred therein as published last week. Such of our friends that have purchased the right through our agency, will please let us hear the result of their operations.

CROPS OF MISSOURI.—Extract of a letter from our old friend and correspondent, John Smith, Esq. of Dardenne, Mo. to the editor of the American Farmer:

"Your summary of the prospect of the coming wheat crops as contained in the last No. of the Farmer that has reached me, is calculated to mislead the public mind as to the prospect of a wheat crop the present season. The wheat crop has failed more decidedly and universally in this State (every part of it) than it has ever done before since wheat was sown here; and the same remark will apply to the entire states of Kentucky and Indiana, all the southern portion of Ohio, three fourths of Illinois, and to the territory of Iowa. In all the territory embraced in these remarks, little if any more than the seed sown, will, under the most favorable circumstances, be gathered. The wheat was not thrown out of the ground by sudden freezing; the ground was not wet enough for that during the whole winter; the wheat was literally killed by hard freezing,—the ground was pretty dry and the weather clear, and when the sun had acquired sufficient force to thaw the ground every day to the full depth of the wheat plants and then freeze as hard as granite every night, for a great length of time, until nearly all the moisture was evaporated from the surface and the wheat thus perished. We have had a remarkably wet spring, and the spring crops have been put in very late and in very bad order, and the cut worm or black corn grub is making havoc of the corn, tobacco, and garden vegetables; many large tobacco fields have been stripped entirely clean of plants within 48 hours after the planting was completed, and more than 20 worms have been found in one tobacco hill.

Yours respectfully.

JOHN SMITH.

July 12th, 1843."

LECTURES ON THE APPLICATION OF CHEMISTRY AND GEOLOGY TO AGRICULTURE. By J. T. W. JOHNSTON. —Part III. On the Improvement of the soil by Mechanical and Chemical means. New York: D. K. Mavor.

This is the third number of a most valuable series of Lectures. The whole theory of scientific farming is discussed with fulness and in a most masterly manner, and the work must prove in the highest degree acceptable to all who desire to cultivate their farms in the best possible manner, and reap from them the greatest possible returns. Farming, especially in England, is fast becoming a very different occupation from that which passed under its name half a century ago. The sciences are found to be as useful in their application to this as to any of the mechanical occupations, and the farmer is most richly repaid for any extraordinary degree of care and skill bestowed upon his land, by the largely increased productions he receives in return. The present volume consists of five Lectures:—The first explains thoroughly the effect of mechanical means, such as draining, ploughing, trenching, &c. in changing the natural character of the soil so that it shall produce other grains than those which seem at first exclusively adapted to it: the second discusses the improvement of the soil by chemical means—such as the use of saline manures, &c.: the third discusses, fully and at considerable length, the use of lime as a manure: the fourth is upon organic manures, the remains of decayed vegetable matter, &c.: and the fifth is upon animal manures. The book, as well as the series to which it belongs, is one of the highest value to the practical farmer.

N. Y. Tribune.

The Crops in England.—The New York Commercial Advertiser makes reference to a letter from a gentleman who went out in the packet ship *Geo. Washington*, to his friend in this country, written on the 3d of July, which says, "the crops in England, as far as I have an opportunity of observing, are very deficient, and if what I have seen is a fair specimen of the country generally, I have no doubt but they will want considerable from the United States to serve them till crops come round again."

The Upper Marlboro', Prince George's County Md. Gazette of Thursday last says that the crops of tobacco and corn in most parts of that county are suffering very much from the drought. The corn, it is stated, has already begun to curl, and tobacco, which was planted late, grows slowly.

LAW OF MARYLAND RELATIVE TO MARRIED WOMEN.—Most of our readers are probably not aware of the en-

actment of our late Legislature, whereby the property of the wife is exempt from liability for the debts of the husband. The passage of this law indicates the existence of a high and chivalric sense of justice among the members of that body. It restores to the other sex the right of which they have been long deprived, and will unquestionably alleviate much of that direful misery (the toleration of which has been a disgrace to humanity) resulting from our previous laws of personal property. The worthy and unsuspecting female fall a victim to the wiles of a designing villain, who seeks to repair a squandered fortune and regain his former station in society by marrying a wealthy wife.—With the stealth and insidiousness of the serpent, his skilful dissembling and artful hypocrisy secure for him a place in the affections of his victim. He is but too successful in the consummation of his hellish scheming, and it is reserved for the neglect and sometimes even the cruelty of her husband to discover to the wife the terrible secret that it was the glitter of her gold and not the excellence of her character, that was so fascinating in his eyes. Reckless speculation or continual dissipation soon involves him in debt, brings him a tattered beggar to the door of ruin, and drives his confiding wife and unoffending children upon the charity of a cold unfeeling world. Was it just that her property should be sacrificed to satisfy the cupidity of creditors, some of whom were most probably auxiliary to if not the immediate cause of his downfall? Never. It was never intended that the innocent should expiate the offences of the guilty—that weak, helpless woman should be brought to degradation and want because of her miscreant husband. Society, or rather the female portion of it, has long suffered for some such antidote to villainy as this law must inevitably prove.—*Somerset (Md.) Herald.*

IS THERE ANY VEGETATION IN APPLES AFTER BEING GATHERED?

Every one knows that those kind of apples called "winter apples," are unfit to eat in Autumn when gathered, but after a few months become changed in their taste—their juices essentially altered in quality, and their pulp being very different in many respects from what it was in the fall. Is this brought about by the laws of vegetation or by chemical action of the juices? If it were purely chemical it would seem that the action would commence and end sooner, whereas in some apples it requires the operation of this sort of vegetable life, for a longer time than it required for the apple to attain its size from the time of its first formation in the blossom.

Duncan, in his Sacred Philosophy of the seasons, considers the action of which we are now speaking, as a sort of vegetation. It is worthy of remark, he observes, that of those [apples] which are destined for future use, several do not ripen on the parent tree, a property which, while it presents a great chemical difficulty, was necessary, in accordance with physical principles, to the preservation of the fruit, which as soon as life becomes extinct must rot. The apple is not less alive than its seeds. Its principle of vitality remains,—one of those inexplicable detachments, like the sap, from the general life, and it continues to act on the fluids which the vessel contains.

Thus does it convert the malic acid into sugar, while in the same manner, various other conversions are effected, not one of which extra organic or common chemistry has been able to perform. These, it is true, are only the opinions of a sagacious man, who does not offer any experiments to support his remarks. The French Academy we believe once offered a large prize for the best essay and experiments on the question, "What are the changes which take place in the apple during its progress to maturity?" We have never seen any answer to the question. Probably however, it was answered by some of their Chemists or Horticulturists. A correct knowledge of these things would be of practical value in preserving fruit and in hastening or retarding the periods of their maturity.—*Maine Farmer.*

THIRD CROP APPLES.

We have received through the politeness of a friend, a bottle containing three apples of the third crop, from Portsmouth, Ohio. The gentleman who forwarded them to this city is of undoubted veracity, and his statement may be relied on. The following are extracts from two of his letters detailing the facts:

"My June apples were ripe on the first of June, and in blossom for a second crop, which ripened the last of July,

with blossoms for a third crop, which ripened the last week in September—at which time the tree was in blossom for the fourth time—the fruit was blighted by the frost, when the apples were about the size of a robin's egg. A few bunches of blossoms were observed on the tree in the beginning of November.

An opportunity occurring, I send you three apples—the bottle being small, I had necessarily to send you small apples—but they will serve as specimens of a great natural curiosity. My June apple tree, which blossomed five times last year, and yielded ripe fruit three times, is again covered with blossoms thicker than ever this spring."

These apples are now at our office, and as a great curiosity we invite our friends to call and examine them.—*Philadelphia Forum.*

ROYAL AG. SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.—This Society has now 7,270 members, of which 101 are denominated life governors, who pay \$250 each—206 annual governors, who pay \$25 annually—399 life members who pay \$50 each—6,551 annual members, who pay \$5 per annum. Its receipts in the three years of its existence, has so far exceeded its expenses that the Society has invested about \$35,000, the interest of which now forms a part of its permanent income. The Fair of this Society, for this year, is to be held at Derby, commencing on the 11th of this month.—*Albany Cul.*

HORSE BOTS—COW BOTS AND SHEEP BOTS.

There is a Genus of flies known by the common name of Bot flies, (*Oestrus*), which are very troublesome to horses, sheep, &c. Many suppose that there is but one kind of bot fly, and that confined to the horse; but the fly which deposits its eggs in the nostril of the sheep is of the same genus. We have also seen a species of bot in the stomach of a cow, which we once opened that had died of what is called the "blind staggers," and have specimens of them preserved. These are smaller and smoother than the larvae of the bot which we find in horses. We have never seen any of them in a perfect state and do not know how they get into the stomach of the cow. One would suppose that it would be difficult for them to find a lodgment there, as the animal throws up its food to be re-chewed, or ruminated as some call it. They are not often found in the cow we presume. Every one knows that the horse fly deposits its egg on the horse, but every one does not know that if he should take some of those eggs at a proper time and put them into his hand, moisten them with warm spit and then rub them gently with the other hand, that a small worm or grub would be hatched. This we have often done. We infer from this that the manner in which this species get into the stomach of the horse is this. The horse bites or nibbles the spot where the eggs are attached and thus some of the eggs are taken into the mouth and are there hatched in a few minutes by the warmth and moisture of the mouth, and they either take up the line of march down to the stomach, or are swallowed with other food. When they arrived at their head quarters, instinct teaches them to attach themselves to a suitable spot, where they remain, pumping food and increasing in size until they are ready for their transformation into a fly. when they let go they are thrown out in the natural way, and in a few days spring up a winged insect and go forth to enjoy their new state of existence, and to employ themselves in tormenting horses. The sheep fly, (*Oestrus Ovis*) is a smaller and somewhat differently formed insect, and is probably the swiftest on the wing of any insect whatever. The way he will dart into a sheep's nostril is astonishing, not only to the one who looks on, but to the poor sheep herself, who becomes almost frantic at the entrance of such an intruder—buzzing and "kicking up a row" in the very inner regions of her "head and horns." Some farmers think that a few of these insects in the animal are a benefit. We must confess we do not know of what use they can be, and, although we are ignorant of all the laws and economy of nature as it regards the animal kingdom, we should nevertheless consider that the fewer such tenants in the stomach of a horse or cow, or head of a sheep, the better it would be. One thing is certain; they are not unfrequently so abundant as to kill the animal in which they lodge, and we deem it a duty for every farmer to guard against them in every possible way. It is a good thing to oil the legs and other parts of horses both before and after the bot nits are laid on. It will prevent the fly in a great measure from depositing them, and if they have been deposited, if covered by oil it will effec-

tually prevent their hatching. A furrow or two should be ploughed in a sheep pasture, for the purpose of enabling the sheep to guard against the fly which troubles them. In the heat of the day when the fly is abroad you will find that the sheep repair to these furrows, or to some spot where the earth is sandy and loose, and plunge their noses into the sand by way of shutting the door against the enemy. Tar applied to the nose is thought to be beneficial as a preventive.—*Maine Farmer.*

STICKFAST OR WOLF.

To the Editor of the Boston Cultivator:

Sir: I have this day received one of your numbers, viz. 10th June instant, in which my name is mentioned in connection with the stickfast or wolf on the jaws of cattle. Nearly thirty years since it was suggested to me, by one Allen House that the disease in cattle called a wolf or stickfast was nothing more nor less than we call an ulcer tooth in the human race. House had tooth drawers made of a size suitable for extracting cattle's teeth, on the same principle of those used to extract the teeth of the human race. I attended in my neighborhood and saw him extract one. One of my friends, a nephew of mine, had a tooth drawer made, of a good size, and used it in a number of cases, and I believe to good advantage. Now for my own experience. Perhaps eight or nine years since, I had a two or three years old steer sent to a pasture in the spring, at so great a distance that I did not see him again until October following, when he came home with one of those bunches on one of his jaws. (I am not certain that it was on the under jaw, nor do I see any good reason why they may not come on the upper jaw; but I do believe that they generally come between two and four years old, and the shedding teeth may be some cause of the disease.) I extracted a tooth and he appeared to be well. I soon sold him to my neighbor for beef reserving the head when killed. I took it and went to Dr. E. Holmes, editor of the Maine Farmer, and he sawed it in pieces and examined it, and it was our opinion that, had the steer lived, it was not so thoroughly vented but what it would have gathered again. I had another steer afterwards, not more than three or four years since, afflicted in the same way. I extracted three carious teeth at different times from his jaw, and when the last was extracted I bored with a spike gimblet into the jaw, and produced all the opportunity for a discharge I could through the place where the last drawn tooth stood, and the disease appeared to be cured, but it left considerable of a hard callous on the jaw. I was offered, about six or eight months after the last tooth was extracted, fifty dollars for him, and his mate I sold him in the fall for sixty-two and a half dollars, and he was driven to Brighton and killed, weighing upwards of one thousand pounds. The extracting of teeth, if done so thoroughly as to give sufficient vent, is a cure, I believe. ELIJAH WOOD.

Winthrop, 19th June, 1843.

Meadow Hay.—Low ground hay should never be suffered to stand till it turns. This greatly injures it as a feed for stock, and renders it fit for little else, often times, than for litter, whereas, if it were cut early, and before the seed has ripened and fallen out, it would make excellent fodder for sheep and other stock, and be highly beneficial in eking out other hay in the spring. There are some species of low ground hay, which require cutting as early as herds grass. We think that in most instances it is better to cut early while the grass is green and succulent, and to give it a good salting,—say from three pecks to a bushel to the ton or load. This with care in packing, will ensure its preservation, and cause it to come out bright and sweet in the spring. When a liberal quantity of salt is allowed, far less care is requisite in making, as the antiseptic properties of the mineral will retain it in perfect sweetness if stored quite green.—*Maine Cultivator.*

Agricultural Society in Harvard University.—We are happy to learn that a meeting of a few students of the University to take into consideration the expediency of founding a society for the promotion of scientific agriculture, has been held. The result, we believe, is, that those few will commence the formation of an agricultural library, and will hold meetings from time to time. We gladly give them our approbation and it will afford us pleasure to aid in the accomplishment of their objects. Should any of the alumni or other persons, have agricultural works which it would be pleasant to themselves to bestow for the in-

crease of
very grati
matter.

The be
ter for be
a tree may
our Alma

We h

America
tice that
"exhibiti
and geni
den, in th
gardeners
of impro
are invite
cially Ph
concerns
genius, s
will be t

Extra
play of
ascertain
this bran
be held
the cont
in the U
all the c
counts p
through

The
soon to
with co
growth
latitude
in the c
Trusted
interest
the des

We
quence
large, s
dy hig

Indu
agemen
tlemen
own h
to sati
let the
the ex
pay hi
his fat
"If
farmer

"P
live u
you
for yo
"The
still a
and e
ded m

The
Shell
their I
more,
ment
He
use o
forma
imme
tious
ap.

Th
Hug
GRO
LEA
pores
Ve
not b
fe

T
from
ers i
with

crease of this library, we presume the gift of them will be very gratifying to the students who are moving in this matter.

The beginning is small and modest. It is all the better for being so. The little seed has been planted; in time a tree may grow from it that will add beauty and value to our Alma Mater.—*N. E. Farmer.*

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF NEW YORK.

We have received the circular of the Trustees of the American Institute of the city of New York, giving notice that the sixteenth annual Fair of the Institute and "exhibition of specimens of the production of labor, art and genius of our country," will be open at Niblo's Garden, in that city, on the 10th of October next. Farmers, gardeners, manufacturers, mechanics, artisans, and friends of improvement generally, throughout the United States, are invited to contribute, and as Pennsylvania, and especially Philadelphia, has ever made a liberal display in such concerns as these, we hope to hear that the fruits of her genius, skill, and industry, which will be displayed there will be the subject of frequent and honorable mention.

Extraordinary efforts will be made to secure a full display of American Silk, and for the purpose of accurately ascertaining the present condition and future prospects of this branch of American industry, a Silk Convention will be held in the city of New York at some period during the continuance of the Fair, to which every silk culturist in the Union is invited to bring his best specimens, with all the correct data at his command, and from all the accounts presented a report will be compiled and distributed throughout the Union.

The belief is confidently expressed that silk is destined soon to rank in importance as a staple of this country, with cotton and wool, inasmuch as it is an article the growth of which is adapted to all the various soils and latitudes of our country; and although it is not mentioned in the circular, yet we believe that it is the wish of the Trustees that steps should be taken by those who feel an interest in spreading the growth of this article, to stay the destruction of the mulberry tree.

We hope that the display of articles made, in consequence of the invitation of the committee, will be very large, and of a character to advance still further the already high character of our country for skill, genius and art.

Phila. pap.

Industry.—The following anecdote may give encouragement to the industrious. Not long ago a country gentleman had an estate of 2000. a year, which he kept in his own hands, until he found himself so much in debt, that to satisfy his creditors he was obliged to sell the half and let the remainder to a farmer for twenty years. Towards the expiration of the lease, the farmer coming one day to pay his rent, asked the gentleman whether he would sell his farm. "Why, will you buy it?" said the gentleman.

"If you will part with it, and we can agree," replied the farmer. "That is exceeding strange," said the gentleman.

"Pray tell me how it happened that, while I could not live upon twice as much land, for which I pay no rent, you are regularly paying me a hundred pounds a year for your farm, and are able in a few years to purchase it?" "The reason is plain," answered the farmer, "you sat still and said go—I got up and said come—you laid in bed and enjoyed your estate—I rose in the morning and minded my business."

LIME—LIME.

The subscriber is prepared to furnish any quantity of Oyster Shell or Stone Lime of a very superior quality at short notice at their Kilns at Spring Garden, near the foot of Eutaw street Baltimore, and upon as good terms as can be had at any other establishment in the State.

He invites the attention of farmers and those interested in the use of the article, and would be pleased to communicate any information either verbally or by letter. The Kilns being situated immediately upon the water, vessels can be loaded very expeditiously. N. B. Wood received in payment at market price. ap. 22 3m E. J. COOPER.

TO FARMERS.

The subscriber has for sale at his Plaster and Bore Mill on Hughes street, south side of the Basin, GROUND PLASTER, GROUND BONES, OYSTER SHELL & STONE LIME, and LEACHED ASHES, all of the best quality for agricultural purposes, and at prices to suit the times.

Vessels loading at his wharf with any of the above articles, will not be subject to charges for dockage or wharfage fe 23 WM. TREGO, Baltimore.

BERKSHIRE PIGS.

The subscriber offers for sale Berkshire Pigs, 2 to 4 months old, from the pigery of Messrs. Goruch, and others of the best breeders in Maryland, at \$12 1-2 deliverable in this city, or \$15-caged with feed for any port on the coast of the U.S. m 29 S. SANDS

BALTIMORE MARKET, July 31, 1843.

PROVISIONS—

Beef, Balt. mess, \$10 1/2	Butter, Glades, No. 1,	Cattle—The
Do. do. No. 1, 9 1/2	Do. do. 2,	supply of beef
Do. prime, a	Do. do. 3,	eatle amount-
Pork, mess 11 1/2	Do. Western, 2, a8	ed to about 150
Do. No. 1 10a 10 1/2	Do. do. 3, a6	head, prices
Do. prime 9a 9 1/2	Lard, Balt. kegs, 1, 7a 7 1/2	on the hoof, e-
Do. cargo,	Do. do. 2, none	qual to 4a5.75
Bacon, hams, Ba. lb. a	Do. Western, 1, 7a 7 1/2	net, as in qua-
Do. middlings, " a	Do. do. 2,	lity—30 head
Do. shoulders, " a	Do. do. bbls 1, 1a	remain unsold
Do. ass't'd, West. 4 1/2 a5	Cheese, casks, 6 1/2 a7	Live Hogs, a
Do. hams, 5a6	Do. boxes, 6 1/2 a7 1/2	good supply in
Do. middlings, 4 1/2 a5	Do. extra, 10a20	market;—the
Do. shoulders, 3 1/2 a		demand small;

COTTON—

Virginia, 6 a 7	Tennessee, lb.
Upland, 6 a 7 1/2	Alabama, 7 a 8
Louisiana, 7 a 8	Florida, 7a 7 1/2
North Carolina, 7 a	Mississippi

LUMBER—

Georgia Flooring 12a15	Joists & S'ling, W.P. 7a10
S. Carolina do 9a11	Joists & S'ling, Y.P. 7a10
White Pine, pann'l 25a27	Shingles, W. P. 2a9
Common, 20a22	Shingles, ced'r, 3.00a9.00
Select Cullings, 14a16	Laths, sawed, 1.25a 1.75
Common do 8a10	Laths, split, 50a 1.00

MOLASSES—

Havana, 1st qu. gl 16 1/2 a18	New Orleans 21a24
Porto Rico, 21a25	Guadaloupe & Mart 19a
English Island, 28a36	Sugar House,

TOBACCO—

Common 2 1/2 a 3 1/2	Yellow, 7 a 9
Brown and red, 4 a 5	Fine yellow, 7 1/2 a10
Ground leaf, 6 a 7	Virginia, 4 a 9
Fine red 6 1/2 a 8	Rappahannock,
Wrappery, suitable	Kentucky, 3 a 7
for segars, 8a13	St. Domingo, 13 a11
Yellow and red, 7a10	Cuba, 15 a38

PLASTER PARIS—

Cargo, pr ton cash 2.87a	Ground per bbl. 1.00a
--------------------------	-----------------------

WOOL—

WASHED.	UNWASHED.
Saxony, 33a35	Saxony and Merino 16a18
Full Merino, 30a33	Common, to 1/2 blood, 14a17
3-4 blood do. 27a30	Pulled,
1-2 do do 24a27	
1-4 and common, 18a20	
Tub washed, 18a20	

SUGARS—

Hav. wh. 100lbs 7.50a9.00	St. Croix, 100lbs 5.00a7.00
Do. brown 6.50a7.50	Brazil, white, 7.00a8.00
Porto Rico, 5.00a7.50	Do. brown,
New Orleans, 4.50a6.25	Lump, lb. c.

FLOUR—We quote

Superfine How. st., from stores, bl. \$4.75a	
Do. City Mills, 5.00 a	
Do. Susquehanna, 4.87 a	
Rye, first 3.00a	
Corn Meal, kiln dried, per bbl. 2.87 a 3	
Do. per hhd. \$12 75a13.	

GRAIN—

Wheat, white, p bu. 110	Peas, black eye, 112
" best Pa. red 97a98	Clover seed, store 4.50a4.75
" ord. to pri. Md 85a100	Timothy do 1.87a2.25
Corn, white, 52a53	Flaxseed, rough st. p. 1.25
" yellow Md. 53a54	Chop'd Rye, 100 lbs. 1.25
Rye, Pa. 56 a	Ship Stuff, bus. 20a22
Oats, Md. 23a24	Brown Stuff, 14a15
Beans, 112a	Shorts, bushel, 10a

SOAP—

Baltimore white, 12a14	North'n, br'n & yel. 3 1/2 a4 1/2
" brown & yell'w 4 1/2 a5 1/2	

CANDLES—

Mould, common, 9a10	Sperm, 28a29
Do. choice brands, 10 1/2	Wax, 60a65
Dipped, 8a 9	

RAISINS—Malaga bunch, box,

1 60a1 65	
-----------	--

COFFEE—

Havana, 7 a 8	Java, lb. 10 a13
P. Rico & Laguay, 7 1/2 a 8	Rio, 7 1/2 a 8 1/2
St. Domingo, 6 a 6 1/2	Trigue, 5 a 7

FEATHERS—per lb.

The inspections comprise 450 hhd. Md. 971 hhd. Ohio, 133 do Ky. and 17 hhd. Virginia. Total 1571 hhd.

BENTLEY'S AGRICULTURAL STEAM GENERATOR

MANUFACTURED BY BENTLEY, RANDALL & Co.,

Manufacturers of Bentley's Condensed Steam Boilers, Baltimore, Md. for steaming Corn Stalks, Hay, Potatoes, Boiling water, &c. It is also highly recommended to Tanners for steaming Leaches, also for various manufacturing and mechanical purposes, where steam or large quantities of hot water is required. This article is made wholly of iron, and was got up expressly to meet the wants of the Agricultural community, and it is confidently believed that for simplicity, durability, economy in money, fuel, time, and room combined its equal has not been offered to the public. It possesses all the principles of the most approved Tubular Locomotive Boilers, for saving of fuel, while the construction is such that one of equal size, strength and durability that has heretofore cost \$100, or more, is now offered at \$45. It is operated equally well with Anthracite coal as with wood, and can be removed by two persons at pleasure.—Prices No. 1 \$45, considered of capacity enough for ordinary Farm purposes; No. 2 \$60, No. 3 \$75.

BENTLEY, RANDALL & Co.

McCausland's Brewery, Holliday, st. near Pleasant,

We have the liberty of referring to the following gentlemen,

viz:—David Barnum, Esq. City Hotel; Captain Jackson, warden of the Maryland Penitentiary, and Doct. Robt Dorsey of Edw., where they can be seen in operation.

Agents, J. F. Callan, Esq. Washington City; Capt. John Brooks, Upper Marlboro', Prince Georges' Co. Md. where samples can be seen. For numerous testimonials in favor of the above call on the manufacturers or their agents.

N. B. R. & Co., are also agents for Murray's Corn and Cob Crushers. Balto. Md., Dec. 1842. do. 7

W.H.KEEVIL.



MARKET STREET

GENTLEMEN OF THE COUNTRY,
IF YOU WISH TO OBTAIN A FINE HAT AND SAVE
ONE DOLLAR, you should purchase at "KEEVIL'S"
CELEBRATED HAT STORE,
74 BALTIMORE ST. ONE DOOR EAST OF HOLLIDAY ST.
Established A. D. 1837.
FOR THE SALE OF "ONE PRICE" HATS,

AS FOLLOWS—
Baltimore made French style Silk (fur body) \$2 50
Fine black Russia, an elegant article, 3 00
Do black Cassimer 3 50
Best quality Nutria Beaver, very light, of unsurpassed beauty and texture. 4 00
NO TWO PRICES—NO ABATEMENT—SALES FOR CASH.
Look well and remember the name.
Jy 26 tf KEEVIL & CO.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY & IMPLEMENTS.

The subscriber begs leave to assure the public that he is prepared to execute orders for any of his agricultural or other machinery or implements with promptness. His machinery is so well known that it is unnecessary to describe the various kinds, but merely annex names and prices:

Portable Saw Mill with 12 ft. carriage, and 24 ft. ways and 4 ft. saw,	\$300
Extra saws for shingles with 3 pair of head blocks,	125
Post Morticing Auger,	15
Bands,	10
Horse Power of great strength,	200
Corn and Cob Crusher, wt. 600 lb.	65
Thrashing Machine, wt. 300 lb.	75
Corn Planter, wt. 100 lb.	25
Thrashing Machine, wt. 600 lb.	150
Grist Mill, 2 1/2 ft. cologne stones,	150
Do. 3 ft. do.	175
Belts for the same,	15
Post Auger, wt. 15 lbs.	5
Tobacco Press complete, portable,	80
Portable Steam Engine, with portable Saw Mill and cutting off Saw,	3500
Large Sawing and Planing Machine with cutting off saw, or cross cutting for large establishments,	1100
If made of iron,	3000
Large Boring and Morticing machine for large establishments	150
Tenoning Machine	200
Vertical Saw	125
Small Morticing Machine, suitable for carpenters,	26

All of which articles are made in the most superior style of workmanship, of the best materials, and warranted to answer the purposes for which they are intended. It cannot be expected that the subscriber can speak of the merits of the above enumerated articles within the compass of an advertisement. Suffice it to say, that each have found numerous purchasers, and proved entirely satisfactory. The Portable Saw Mill with a 10-horse power engine, can cut, with perfect ease, 10,000 feet of lumber a day, and, if necessary, could greatly exceed that quantity.

GEORGE PAGE,

West Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md.

Pamphlets containing cuts with descriptions of the above named machines, can be had on application (if by letter post paid) to the subscriber, or to Mr. S. Sands, at the office of the American Farmer. sep 1 tf

SOUTH DOWN SHEEP FOR SALE.

Two Rams and two Ewes of the purest South Down breed of Sheep. These Sheep were brought from England to Maryland in the autumn of 1840, by Dr. Macaulay.

The Rams or Ewes will be sold separate or together, at the wish of the purchaser. For ewe of the sheep, or terms, apply to JACOB WOLFF, Esq. this farm, adjoining Randall's town near the Liberty Road.

Price of a last year's lambs: am \$25—Ewe 15 ja 18

FARMERS TAKE NOTICE!

SAVE 150 PER CENT. WHEN YOU CAN!!

THE WILEY OR NEW YORK PREMIUM PLOUGH.

NICHOLAS U. MOTT, has opened in Baltimore an Agricultural Implement Warehouse, for the accommodation of Farmers and Planters, in Paca Street, 2d door from Lexington Market, opposite the Hand Tavern, where he intends to keep a supply of all kinds of Agricultural Implements, of the most approved kinds, among which is the celebrated Wiley's Patent Double Pointed Composition Cast Ploughs, of the New York composition metal.

N. U. MOTT intends to keep a supply of Shares, Caps, Land-sides and Ploughs, Fans, Corn Shellers, &c. constantly on hand to suit purchasers, all of which are warranted. One of these Ploughs will last as long as 3 or 4 of any other pattern known, now in use, and the metal will stand stony or stumpy ground as well as steel'd wrought shares, the shares only costing from 25 to 50 cents a piece, will plough from 20 to 40 acres each, the Cap fitting on the Mould Board right in the wear of the mould, the caps costing but from 25 to 50 cents. This plough can be kept in order by the farmer or any of the hands from 7 to 8 years; with this plough the farmer is his own blacksmith. The Ploughs all warranted, and also warranted to put the ground in better order than any other Plough in use. At the great Ploughing match during the first and last Annual meetings of the Baltimore County Agricultural Society, this celebrated plough from our establishment took the Sweepstakes over 14 different kinds of ploughs by acclamation, having for competitors ploughs from the different factories in this city, also from Pennsylvania, N. York and Ohio, among which were Barnaby & Mooers, and Witherow & Pierce's Cyclodel plough of Gettysburg, Pa. This celebrated Plough is becoming the principal and only Plough in use—it is the opinion of nearly all the influential Farmers in Baltimore, Harford and Cecil counties, Maryland, and in Chester county, Pennsylvania, that it is the best and most economical plough they ever used—hardly any other kind in use in those counties. The Prices for those celebrated farmers' ploughs, are as follows: The No. 3, a 7 inch Seeding Plough, \$4—No. 4, an 8 inch, \$5—No. 56, a 9 inch, \$8—No. 76, a 10 inch, \$9—No. 84 heavy 2 or 3 horse Plough, 12 inch, \$10. The Empire Patent Centre Draught Sod Plough, letters A B C—letter A, \$9—letter B, \$10—letter C, \$11. A liberal discount will be taken off of all articles for Cash. Thankful for past favours, I shall endeavour to merit a continuance of the same. NICHOLAS U. MOTT,

Agent for the N. York manufacturer of the Wiley's Composition Castings and Ploughs—also the Empire Sod Plough.

A few of the following practical farmers residing in Baltimore County only, I beg leave to refer to. There are hundreds that use the New York original Wiley Ploughs exclusively. Ploughs and Castings from Wiley's original patterns of the New York manufacture can be had at this establishment at all times, Baltimore, Md. Hon. J. T. H. Worthington, Charles Worthington, J. T. Worthington, Richard Worthington, Kinsey Worthington, Rezin C. Worthington, John Johns, Richard Johns, Elisha Johnson, Edward Philpot, Thomas T. Griffith, Horace Love, Dr. Gill, Joshua Griffin, Edward Griffin, William Ghent, John H. Ghent, Samuel Wilderson, Edward Rider, Henry H. Fitzhugh, Thomas Parlet, Moses Parlet, Wm. G. Howard, Wm. McLaughlin, Henry Fite, Townsend Randall, John H. Carroll, Thomas T. Matthews, Thomas Kelly, Thomas E. Giddings. an 2 31

ENGLISH TURNIP AND CABBAGE SEED.



Just received our usual supply of first rate English TURNIP SEEDS, of the most useful kinds, viz:—Norfolk white, Norfolk Red Top, early White Stone, White Sward, Purple Sward, Yellow Hibred, &c. We have also received a supply of our well known CABBAGE SEEDS, of the following kinds:—Bullock's Heart, early York, large York, early Birmingham, early Harvest, early London, &c. The above Seeds (all of last year's growth,) came by the British steamer at Boston, and were on water but thirteen days, and have come to hand in most excellent condition. Printed directions for the proper soil and cultivation of the Cabbages will be given gratis, with each parcel of seeds.

Also, BRUSSELS SPROUTS, SPINACH, CAULIFLOWER, BROCCOLI, &c. for sale wholesale and retail by

SAM. AULT & SON,
corner Calvert and Water sts.

an 2 41

POUDRETTE AS A MANURE FOR FALL, OR WINTER CROPS.

The value of Poudrette as a manure for Corn, and other Spring crops is now well understood—but some yet doubt as to its efficacy or value, on crops which are exposed to the rains, snows and frosts of winter. Those who have used it on Wheat and Rye consider it equally as valuable for winter, as for spring crops—and it is very desirable to have the question thoroughly tested at the earliest period—and therefore the manufacturer offers to furnish seven barrels, delivered on board ship, for ten dollars, until 1st October next.

New York, July 20, 1843. an 2 71 D. K. MINOR.



PEACH AND PEAR TREES.



The subscriber is prepared to supply Peach Trees of the choicest kinds, surpassed by none in the U. States, and of the earliest to the latest kinds, which he is enabled to sell at the very low rate of 12½ cents per tree, if packed an extra charge.

He can also supply a few very choice Pear Trees at 50 cts. per tree—and in the Fall will be able to furnish any quantity required of many kinds. Catalogues furnished on application at the Farmer office. Entire reliance may be placed on the genuineness of these trees, and of their being of the choicest kinds. ap 12 S. SANDS.

TO AGRICULTURISTS.



We beg leave to inform the Farmers in general of this County, and of those on the Eastern and Western Shores, North and South Carolina, that we have opened an AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE, at No. 7 BOWLY'S WHARF, where we will at all times supply Farmers with one of the best articles in this market. We will fill orders, and supply country merchants at the lowest cash prices, and at the shortest notice,—we have on hand AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS of all descriptions, among which rank the economical WILEY PLOUGHS, and the MINCK and HORTON PLOUGH, so celebrated in the States of New York and Pennsylvania. These are the cheapest Ploughs to the Farmer that have ever yet been invented—they leave the earth in perfect order for seeding. The Shear is so constructed as to have a double point and edge. Our Castings are of the Composition metal manufactured at the North, and is allowed by some of our most experienced farmers to wear three times as long as those manufactured here.

We keep on hand all kinds of PLOUGH CASTINGS, PLOUGHS, CULTIVATORS, HARROWS, Two Horse-power Endless Chain THRESHING MACHINES, WHEAT FANS, GRAIN CRALLES, MOWING SNEATHS and SCYTHES, STRAW and HAY CUTTERS, CORN SHELLERS, revolving HORSE RAKES. Also, other Implements and Tools used in farming. We also keep GARDEN and FIELD SEEDS.

Baltimore, July 26, 1843. JAMES HUEY & CO.

THE BOMMER MANURE METHOD.

Which teaches how to make vegetable manure without the aid of live stock, in from 15 to 30 days, by a course of humid fermentation set into action at a cost of from 50 cts. to \$4.

And also to make Compost in a FEW DAYS. And how to make a rich fertilizing liquid called "purin," having all the strength without the acrid qualities of urine.

With the view of graduating the cost, to the quantity of land upon which it may be desired to use the method, the following scale of prices has been adopted, viz:

For Gardens of any extent	\$6 00
Farms up to 100 acres	10 00
Farms from 100 to 200 acres	15 00
do from 200 to 300 do	18 00
do from 300 to 400 acres	20 00
do over 400 acres in any one farm	25 00

By the remittance of the sum here specified, a copy of the method will be sent by mail or in any other mode proposed by the purchaser.

All letters of inquiry must be post paid.

ABBETT & CO., Baltimore,
Proprietors of the patent right for the Southern & Western States.

The publisher of any newspaper who is following agricultural pursuits, by giving our advertisement insertion to the amount of a single method of any extent which he may want, and sending to us a copy of each number containing it, shall have for his own exclusive use a copy of the method remitted to him by mail or otherwise as he may order. jy 26 A. & CO.

The patrons of the American Farmer and others will have their orders for rights and directions for using the above process, supplied by enclosing the cash, post paid, to S. SANDS.

HARVEST TOOLS, THRESHING MACHINES, &c.

ROBERT SINCLAIR, Jr. & CO. No. 60 Light st. Baltimore.

Offer for sale at reduced prices,
Grain and Grass Scythes Wheat Fans, several most approved sizes and patterns
Grass Scythes with hangings complete Scythe Stones, Rifles,
Grain Cradles, wood braced Scythe Nibs and Rings
do iron braced Cradlers' Hammers
Sickles, German and American

HORSE POWERS for two or more horses

THRASHING MACHINES, made on the spike principle, very strong and durable

Straw Carriers to attach to do.

Those Threshers and Horse Powers are now so generally used and approved of by farmers in Maryland, that it is scarcely necessary to say any thing in regard to their merits. Those however, who have not had an opportunity of seeing them in operation are referred to the following gentlemen who have our Threshers and Powers in use, viz.

Col. Jno. Mercer, near Annapolis Henry Fite, Baltimore Co.
Col. Boyle, do Dr. A. Tyson do
B. D. Hall, do Moses Potter do
Mr. Hopkins, do Jas. Rittenhouse do
Wm. F. Rennoe and R. B. Posey, St. Mary's co.

About 350 more names can be given if required from gentlemen in different parts of this and other states, many of whom have been using our machines since 1838. R. S. jr. & Co.

DURHAM BULL AND BERKSHIRE BOAR.

FOR SALE.—A two years old Durham Bull of beautiful figure and fashionable blood, being out of a very high bred herd book cow and got by BEMENT'S celebrated Bull Astoria. An animal of finer form or temper cannot be found. He will be sold at the extremely low price of \$150.

Also, a two years old Berkshire Boar,—a fine animal, selected from the piggy of C. N. Bement—Price \$15.

Also, a young Berkshire SOW, a year old, with 5 pigs by the above boar, 4 weeks old—Price \$15.

Apply at the office of the American Farmer.

June 14

MARTINEAU'S IRON HORSE-POWER IMPROVED,

Made less liable to get out of order, and cheaper to repair, and at less cost than any other machine.

The above cut represents this horse-power, for which the subscriber is proprietor of the patent-right for Maryland, Delaware and the Eastern Shore of Virginia; and he would most respectfully urge upon those wishing to obtain a horse power, to examine this before purchasing elsewhere; for beauty, compactness and durability it has never been surpassed.

Thrashing Machines, Wheat Fans, Cultivators, Harrows and the common hand Corn Sheller constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices

Agricultural Implements of any peculiar model made to order at the shortest notice.

Castings for all kinds of ploughs, constantly on hand by the pound or ton. A liberal discount will be made to country merchants who purchase to sell again.

Mr. Hussey manufactures his reaping machines at this establishment. R. B. CHENOWETH,
corner of Front & Ploughman sts. near Baltimore st. Bridge, or No. 20 Pratt street. Baltimore, mar 31, 1841

HUSSEY'S REAPING MACHINE.

Farmers are respectfully requested to send their orders as soon as they shall have decided on procuring machines to cut the next year's crop: by doing so, they will enable the subscriber to make preparations early in year with confidence, so that none may be disappointed at harvest time, as has been the case for several years past by delaying to apply for them in season. His former practice will be steadily adhered to of making no more machines than are ordered, lest a failure of the next years crop should leave a large number on his hands, unsold, which his circumstances will not allow. It is hoped that the great success which has attended the machines made for the last harvest will remove every doubt of their great value. Several persons have cut as high as 20 acres in a day with the last improved machines, while one gentleman with one of the old machines cut his entire crop of 72 acres in less than five days, without having a cradle in the field.

The greatest objection ever made to the machine was its heavy bearing on the shaft horse; this has been entirely removed by adding a pair of forward wheels to support the front of the machine, and a driver's seat at an extra expense of 20 dollars.

CORN & COB CRUSHER

The subscriber's Corn & Cob crusher which obtained the first premium over several competitors at the late Fair of the N. York State Agricultural Society held at Albany, N. Y. and is so highly recommended in the public prints, by farmers who have used them, will be kept constantly on hand for sale.

OBED HUSSEY

DEVON CATTLE.

The undersigned has a herd of about five and twenty full blood North Devon Cattle, embracing all ages and both sexes, which have been selected and bred with care for several years past, and being overstocked would dispose of a part of them. Orders for any of them will meet with attention. Address

JOHN P. E. STANLEY,
No. 50 S. Calvert St. Baltimore.

HARVEST TOOLS.

JONA. S. EASTMAN, Pratt street, has in store, Wolf's superior Pennsylvania made Grain Cradles, Grain and Grass Scythes, warranted superior quality.—Also, steel and wood Hay Forks; Hay Rakes, of different qualities; Grass Seeds; Weeding Hoes; Spades and Shovels, Chopping Axes, &c. &c.

Likewise Threshing Machines and Horse Powers, for two or four horses, equal to any machines of the kind in use. Also, on hand, a large supply of his superior patent Cylindrical Straw Cutters, at reduced prices, both for the wood and iron frames; Corn Shellers; Corn and Tobacco Cultivator, plain and expanding, and of superior quality. His stock of PLOUGHS on hand is extensive, embracing a great variety of all sizes, with cast and wrought iron shares, including his newly invented patent and premium PLOUGH, with iron beam, and self sharpening point, greatly simplified. His stock of Plough Castings, on hand is also large, and of superior quality, superior as he believes to any ever before made in this State. He has patterns that are highly approved for Horsepowers and Threshing Machines, from which he will furnish castings on reasonable terms, to those that wish to manufacture those Machines.

The above named articles will be sold at wholesale and retail for cash, or approved city acceptances, at prices to suit the exigencies of the times

In store, Landreth's superior Garden SEEDS, of last year's growth. ma 22

LIME FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.

Having accumulated a large stock of first quality Oyster Shell Lime, at my kilns on the Potomac River, I beg leave to say to the Farmers and Planters generally, and more especially to those who are anxious to improve their lands, and have been deterred from doing so by the scarcity of money and low prices of their produce, that I will sell them lime, delivered on board of vessels at the kilns, either at Lancaster's Tide Mill, near the mouth of the Wicomico River; Lower Cedar Point, or Pickewaxin Creek, at 6½ Cents per bushel, payable March 1st, 1844, (if ordered, deliverable between this date and 1st of August next,) or I will deliver it on the above terms, charging in addition the customary freight, which must in all cases be cash. Orders addressed to me, at Milton Hill Post Office, Charles County, Md., will receive prompt attention from

WM. M. DOWNING.

ja 25

6m

A MARKET GARDENER WANTED.

One who can come well recommended, (and none other need apply) will find a good situation on application to S. SANDS, at the office of the American Farmer. ja 21 31

OXEN—Two pair well broken, wanted—Apply as above.